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JC03 Rec'd PCT/PTO 27 APR 2001

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(REV. 11-2000)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

NNG201

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/830518

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/EP 00/08126

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

21 AUGUST 2000

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

26 AUGUST 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION *POLYCYCLIC PYRIMIDINE - 2, 4 (1H, 3H)- DIONES WITH  
FUNCTIONALIZED ALKYL RESIDUES AT THE 1- AND/OR 3- POSITION(S); METHODS...*

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

KONRAD HERRMANN ; SIEGRIED LEISNER

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
  - a. ☒ is attached hereto.
  - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information:  
*<x> FORM PTO 1449*  
*<x> FORM PTO-2038*  
*<x> REQUEST TO ACCEPT PATENT APPLICATION FOR ENTERING INTO  
US NATIONAL PHASE*

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION NO. <b>09/830518</b>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <b>PCT/EP 00/08126</b>		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER <b>NNG201</b>	
21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: <b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):</b> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. .... <b>\$1000.00</b>  International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... <b>\$860.00</b>  International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... <b>\$710.00</b>  International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... <b>\$690.00</b>  International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... <b>\$100.00</b>  <b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>				<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>	
Surcharge of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	6 - 20 =		x \$18.00	\$	
Independent claims	1 - 3 =		x \$80.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				+ \$270.00	
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$ 430.00	
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				\$ 430.00	
Processing fee of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				\$ 430.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). <b>\$40.00</b> per property +				\$	
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				\$ 430.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$ 430.00
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.  b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.  c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. <u>11-0224</u> . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.  d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. <b>WARNING:</b> Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.					
<b>NOTE:</b> Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <b>Horst M. Kasper</b>  <b>13 Forest Drive</b>  <b>Warren, N.J. 07059</b> </div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: right;">             SIGNATURE  <b>HORST M. KASPER</b>            NAME  <b>28,559</b>            REGISTRATION NUMBER         </div> </div>					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Konrad Herrmann

Serial No: Art Unit:

Filing Date:

Title: POLYCYCLIC PYRIMIDINE -2,4(1H,3H)-DIONES WITH  
FUNCTIONALIZED ALKYL RESIDUES AT THE 1- AND/OR  
3-POSITION(S); METHODS FOR THEIR SYNTHESIS AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

Examiner:

PCT Application no: PCT/EP00/08126  
PCT Application filing date: 21 August 2000

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April 23, 2001

Attorney's Docket No.: NNG201

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

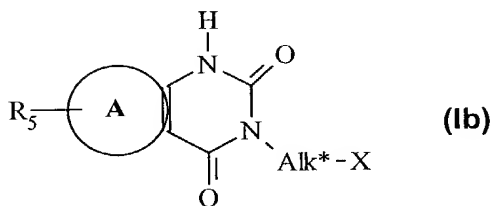
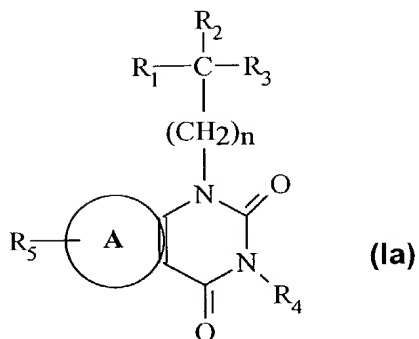
SIR:

This is a preliminary amendment to provide certain  
corrections in the above captioned patent application.  
Applicants petition that, if required, the time for response  
be extended and the corresponding fee be charged. The

[illegible]

***IN THE CLAIMS:***

1. (amended) A polycyclic (pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione) with functionalized alkyl groups in the 1-, 3-, or both positions with the general structures Ia and Ib,



where:

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or methyl

R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio (-SAlkCONHOH)

*(Musical notation for the first system of the score)*

$n$  is 0, 1 or 2,

X is mercapto or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio (-SalkCONHOH)

[R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, 6-methyl, 8-methyl, 6-fluoro, 6-chloro, 6-bromo, 6-methylthio, or 6,7-dimethoxy,]

a 2,3-annealed thiophene ring, which may in the 4,5-positions be substituted with methyl groups or annealed with a cyclopentene, cyclohexene, or cycloheptene rings,

as well as the tautomers and pharmacologically relevant salts of these compounds.

3. (amended) The [methods] method for the synthesis of compounds with general structures Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb, as described in [Claims 1 and 2] claim 1, are distinguished by the following procedures:

(A) The reaction of 2-(alkenylamino)-1-carbonic acid amides of the general structure III,

where R<sup>6</sup> is alkenyl (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>), for example allyl, methallyl, crotyl, 1-buten-4-yl, 3-penten-1-yl, and 3-hexen-1-yl, where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, with a -C=S structural element-donating reagent, such as thiophosgene, thiourea, ammonium or alkalithiocyanate/hydrochloric acid, 1,1'-thiocarbonylbisimidazole, or preferably benzoylisothiocyanate in a polar aprotic solvent,

- stir the reaction mixture
- remove solvent under vacuum,
- add dilute alkali solution and heat gently to ca. 60°C,
- separate the insoluble material by filtration,
- cool and acidify the filtrate,
- heat the resulting compound with the general structure IV,



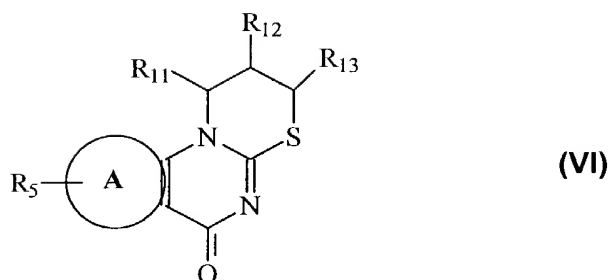
$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}$

- \_\_\_\_\_



$R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}$  are hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

- or dry the recovered compound of the general structure VI,



where  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ , and  $R^{13}$  are hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl,  
and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

- in a vacuum desiccator over potassium hydroxide or
- stir the above compounds in a dilute aqueous sodium carbonate solution,
- isolate the compound,
- heat the compound with dilute mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid,

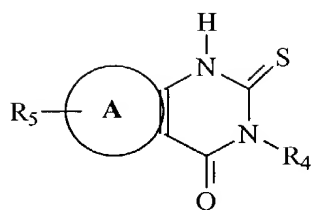
[illegible]

- hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystallized product to obtain compounds of the general structure Ia or its tautomers, where R<sup>4</sup> is without exception hydrogen[.],

[The] wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ia,

where R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, Alk, benzyl, or phenyl, n=1 or 2, and Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedures:

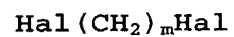
B) The reaction of bi- and tricyclic 3-alkyl (or benzyl or phenyl) -pyridin-4(3H) -on-2(1H) -thiones of the general structure VII,



(VII)

where  $R^4$  is hydrogen, benzyl, phenyl, or Alk, and A and  $R^5$  are as described above,

with 1, $\omega$ -dihalogenalkanes of the general structure VIII,



where

$m$  is 2, 3, or 4, and Hal is chlorine, bromine, or iodine,

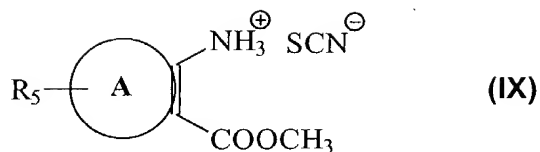
Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

- in an aprotic dipolar solvent, preferably dimethylformamide with the addition of potassium carbonate, with extensive stirring at room temperature,
- add dilute hydrochloric acid,
- heat slowly and thoroughly to reflux,
- filter the reaction mixture,
- cool and store the filtrate at 4°C,
- yields the compound of structure Ia,

where R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, Alk, benzyl, or phenyl; and Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

or

C) the reaction of 2-ammonium carboxylic acid methyl ester  
thiocyanate of the general structure IX,



where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

with 1,ω-dihalogenalkanes of the general structure VIII,

where

m is 2 or 3, and Hal is chlorine, bromine, or iodine,

- heat the reaction partners with stirring until reflux,
- cool and isolate the precipitate,
- wash with diethylether and dry,
- dissolve the precipitate with water,
- filter the solution and add dilute sodium hydroxide to pH 10,

- isolate the precipitate and wash with water,
- dry the precipitate and shake intensively with chloroform,
- isolate the precipitate and dry,
- recrystallize from solvent, preferably 2-methoxyethanol,

to obtain compounds with the general formula V,

obtained from reaction with dibromomethane,

where  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ , and  $R^{10}$  are hydrogen, and A and  $R^5$  are as described above,

or the compound of the general structure VI,

obtained from reaction with 1,3-dibromopropane

where  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ , and  $R^{13}$  are hydrogen, and A and  $R^5$  are as described above[.],

[Heat] heating the compounds obtained above of the general structures V or VI in dilute mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,

- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystallized material to obtain compounds of the general structure Ia or its tautomers,

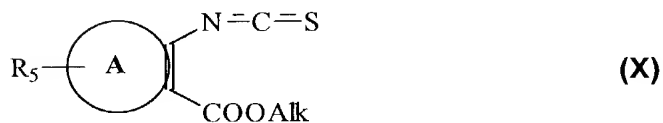
where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^4$  are hydrogen,  $R^3$  is mercapto,  $n = 1$  or 2, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above[.],

[The] wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ib,



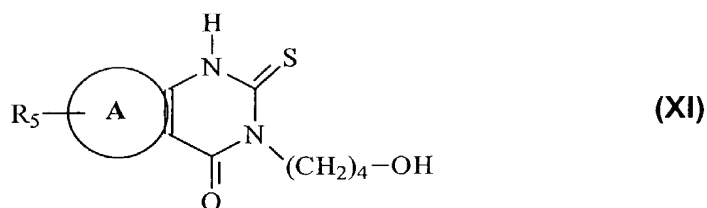
[illegible]

D) The reaction of 2-isothiocyanato-1-carboxylic acid ester of the general structure X,



where Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,  
with 4 aminobutan-1-ol at room temperature with intensive  
and extensive stirring

- add water to obtain compounds of the general structure  
XI,



where  $A$  and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

- react compounds of the general structure XI with concentrated mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture and isolate the crystalline precipitate,



these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,

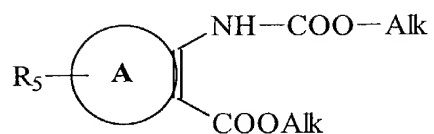
- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystalline precipitate

to obtain compounds of the general structure Ib or their  
tautomers,

where Alk\* is n-butylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), X is mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above[.],

[The] wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ib, where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; branched or unbranched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-] } , X is mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedures:

E) The reaction of 2-alkoxycarbonylamino-1-carboxylic acid alkyl ester of the general structure XIII,



(XIII)



(XIV)

where Alk is alkyl ( $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ ) and A and  $\text{R}^5$  are as defined above[.],

with aminoalkanols of the general structure XIV,

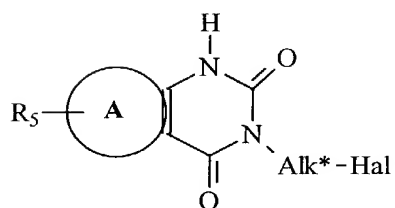
where  $\text{Alk}^*$  is alkylene  $\{\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$ ; branched or unbranched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene  $[-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-}]$  },

by heating in well-known reactions,



[React] reacting the compounds of the general structure XV with concentrated hydrochloric acid, phosphorus trichloride, or phosphoroxidchloride, but preferably with concentrated hydrobromic acid by

- heating to reflux,
- cooling the reaction mixture,
- isolating the precipitate, washing with water and drying to obtain polycyclic 3- ( ω-haloalkyl)-pyrimidin-2,4(1H,3H)-diones of the general structure XVI,



(XVII)

where Hal is chlorine, or bromine, and Alk\*, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

React the compounds of the general structure XVI in rapidly boiling polar solvent with thiourea,

- heat to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- add water and dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide to obtain an alkaline pH,
- after the solution clears, filter it and
- add to the filtrate dilute hydrochloric acid to ca. pH 3,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water, and dry to obtain compounds of the general structure Ib or their tautomers,



where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; branched or unbranched,  
with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]  
}, X is mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above[.],

[The] wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ia or Ib, where  $R^3$  or X is hydroxaminoacylalkylthio (-SAlkCONHOH) and  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^4$ , Alk, n, Alk\*, A, and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

is characterized by the following procedures:

F) React compounds of the general structure Ia or Ib,

where R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto, and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, Alk, n, Alk\*, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

with N-hydroxyhalogencarboxylic acid amide, preferably 2-chloro-N-hydroxyacetamide ( $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CONHOH}$ ),

- either in pyridine

- or in acetone solution, preferable in the presence of base,
- at room temperature,
- remove solvent by distillation,
- add water,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water and dry to obtain compounds with the general structure Ia or Ib or their tautomers,

where R<sup>3</sup> or X is hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio[,].

4. (amended) [methods] A method based on claim 3,  
characterized by one or more of the following steps:

a) the reaction of compounds of general structure III with benzoylisothiocyanate in absolute acetone[.],

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system includes a vocal line (Soprano) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano accompaniment starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The piano accompaniment ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

b) the reaction of compounds of general structure VII with compounds of general structure VIII in absolute dimethylformamide with dry potassium carbonate.

5. (amended) [Pharmaceutical preparations] A pharmaceutical preparation containing one or more compounds in claim 1 [and or 2], as well as commonly used filler and inert ingredients, and binders.



**REMARKS:**

Claims 1-6 are in the case. Claims 1 and 3 through 6 are being amended.

The present preliminary amendment is submitted in order to modify the claim language and to eliminate multiple dependencies between claims.

Should there be any multiply dependent claims remaining, such remaining multiply dependent claims are to be deemed and treated as cancelled by the applicant.

Entry of the above-recited corrections is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Konrad Herrmann

By:



Horst M. Kasper, their attorney  
13 Forest Drive, Warren, N.J. 07059  
Telephone: (908) 757-2839  
Telefax: (908) 668-5262  
Reg.No. 28559; Docket No.: NNG201

\*%pt1\PAMEND(NNG201A1(April 23, 2001(tm-vz/sn-vz

09/830518

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 2 7 APR 2001

Inventor(s) : Konrad Herrmann  
Siegfried Leistner

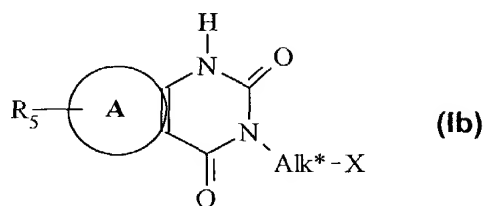
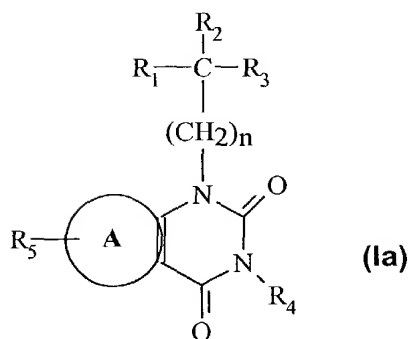
Invention: Polycyclic pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with  
functionalized alkyl residues at the 1- and/or  
3-position(s); methods for their synthesis and  
pharmaceutical preparation

Horst M. Kasper, their attorney  
13 Forest Drive , Warren, N.J. 07059  
Tel: (908) 757-2839; (908) 668-5262  
Reg.No. 28559, Docket No.: NNG201

**CLEAN VERSION OF THE AMENDED CLAIMS**

Application No.: PCT/EP00/08126  
Filing date: 21 August 2000

1. A polycyclic (pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione) with functionalized alkyl groups in the 1-, 3-, or both positions with the general structures Ia and Ib,



where :

$R^1$  is hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl

$R^2$  is hydrogen or methyl

R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio (-SAlkCONHOH)

Alk is alkyl (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, branched and unbranched)

R4 is hydrogen, benzyl, or phenyl

*(Musical notation for the first system of the score)*

X is mercapto or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio (-SAlkCONHOH)

or

a 2,3-annealed thiophene ring, which may in the 4,5-positions be substituted with methyl groups or annealed with a cyclopentene, cyclohexene, or cycloheptene rings,

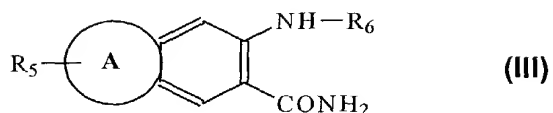
R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, 6-methyl, 8-methyl, 6-fluoro, 6-chloro, 6-bromo, 6-methylthio, or 6,7-dimethoxy,

as well as the tautomers and pharmacologically relevant salts of these compounds.

3. The method for the synthesis of compounds with general structures Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb, as described in claim 1, are distinguished by the following procedures:



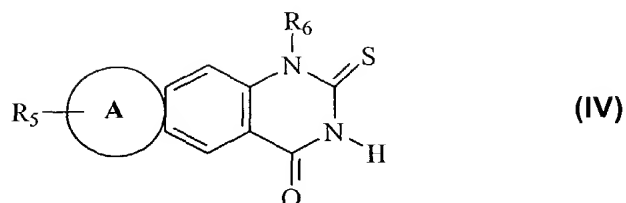
(A) The reaction of 2-(alkenylamino)-1-carbonic acid  
amides of the general structure III,



where  $R^6$  is alkenyl ( $C_3-C_6$ ), for example allyl, methallyl, crotyl, 1-buten-4-yl, 3-penten-1-yl, and 3-hexen-1-yl, where A and  $R^5$  are as defined above, with a C=S structural element-donating reagent, such as thiophosgene, thiourea, ammonium or alkalithiocyanate/hydrochloric acid, 1,1'-thiocarbonylbisimidazole, or preferably benzoylisothiocyanate in a polar aprotic solvent,

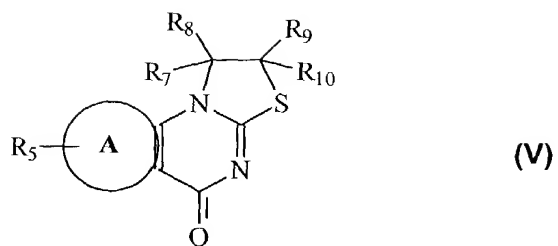
- stir the reaction mixture
- remove solvent under vacuum,
- add dilute alkali solution and heat gently to ca. 60°C,
- separate the insoluble material by filtration,

- cool and acidify the filtrate,  
- heat the resulting compound with the general structure  
IV,



where  $A$ ,  $R5$ , and  $R6$  are as defined above,

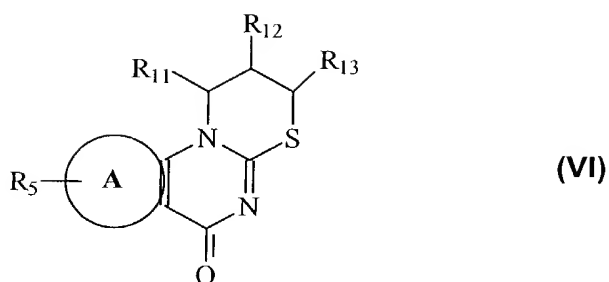
- with concentrated mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and/or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- dry the recovered compound of the general structure V,



where

$R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$ ,  $R^{10}$  are hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

- or dry the recovered compound of the general structure VI,



where  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ , and  $R^{13}$  are hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

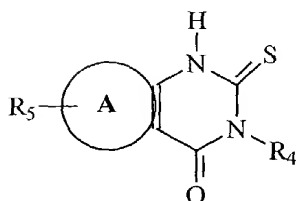
- in a vacuum desiccator over potassium hydroxide or
- stir the above compounds in a dilute aqueous sodium carbonate solution,
- isolate the compound,
- heat the compound with dilute mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid,
- hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,

- wash and dry the crystallized product to obtain compounds of the general structure Ia or its tautomers, where R<sup>4</sup> is without exception hydrogen,

wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ia,

where R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, Alk, benzyl, or phenyl, n=1 or 2, and Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedures:

B) The reaction of bi- and tricyclic 3-alkyl (or benzyl or phenyl)-pyridin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thiones of the general structure VII,



(VII)

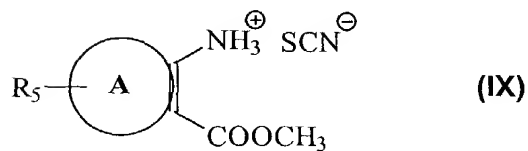


- filter the reaction mixture,
- cool and store the filtrate at 4°C,
- yields the compound of structure Ia,

where R<sup>3</sup> is mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, Alk, benzyl, or phenyl; and Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

or

C) the reaction of 2-ammonium carboxylic acid methyl ester thiocyanate of the general structure IX,



where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

Figure 1. *See text.*

where

m is 2 or 3, and Hal is chlorine, bromine, or iodine,

- heat the reaction partners with stirring until reflux,
- cool and isolate the precipitate,
- wash with diethylether and dry,
- dissolve the precipitate with water,
- filter the solution and add dilute sodium hydroxide to pH 10,
- isolate the precipitate and wash with water,
- dry the precipitate and shake intensively with chloroform,
- isolate the precipitate and dry,
- recrystallize from solvent, preferably 2-methoxyethanol,

to obtain compounds with the general formula V,





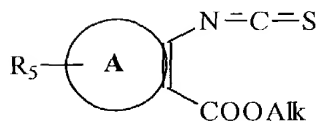
- wash and dry the crystallized material to obtain compounds of the general structure Ia or its tautomers,

where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^4$  are hydrogen,  $R^3$  is mercapto,  $n = 1$  or 2, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above,

wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ib,

where Alk\* is n-butylene ( $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ), X is mercapto, and A and  $R^5$  are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedures:

D) The reaction of 2-isothiocyanato-1-carboxylic acid ester of the general structure X,

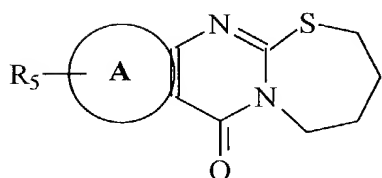


(X)



The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the melody, and the second system contains the next two lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, with some notes marked with 'x' or 'y' to indicate specific articulation or fingerings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

- react compounds of the general structure XI with concentrated mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture and isolate the crystalline precipitate,
- add aqueous sodium carbonate to the precipitate to adjust pH to ca. 9,
- isolate the crystalline precipitate, wash with water, and dry to obtain polycyclic 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-7H-[1,3]thiazepin[2,3-a]pyrimidin-7-one or the general structure XII,



(Xlii)

where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

Heat the above mentioned compounds of the general structure XII in extremely dilute mineral acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and or sulfuric acid, or mixtures of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,

- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystalline precipitate

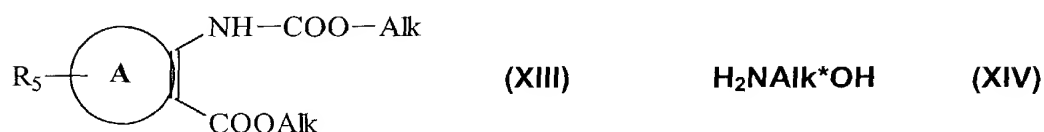
to obtain compounds of the general structure Ib or their tautomers,

where Alk\* is n-butylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), X is mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

wherein the method is described in this invention for the preparation of compounds of the general structure Ib, where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; branched or unbranched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-] }, X is

mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedures:

E) The reaction of 2-alkoxycarbonylamino-1-carboxylic acid alkyl ester of the general structure XIII,



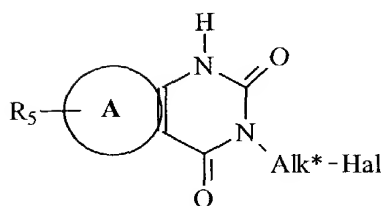
where Alk is alkyl (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>) and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

with aminoalkanols of the general structure XIV,

where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; branched or unbranched,  
with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]  
},



The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two staves, and the second system contains the remaining three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, typical of a 19th-century manuscript.





where Hal is chlorine, or bromine, and Alk\*, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

React the compounds of the general structure XVI in rapidly boiling polar solvent with thiourea,

- heat to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- add water and dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide to obtain an alkaline pH,
- after the solution clears, filter it and
- add to the filtrate dilute hydrochloric acid to ca. pH 3,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water, and dry to obtain compounds of the general structure Ib or their tautomers,

where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; branched or unbranched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]}, X is mercapto, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,



- add water,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water and dry to obtain compounds with the general structure Ia or Ib or their tautomers,

where R<sup>3</sup> or X is hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio.

4. A method based on claim 3, characterized by one or more of the following steps:

- a) the reaction of compounds of general structure III with benzoylisothiocyanate in absolute acetone,
- b) the reaction of compounds of general structure VII with compounds of general structure VIII in absolute dimethylformamide with dry potassium carbonate.



098505 09/830518

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Inventor(s): Konrad Herrmann  
Siegfried Leistner

Invention: Polycyclic pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with  
functionalized alkyl residues at the 1- and/or  
3-position(s); methods for their synthesis and  
pharmaceutical preparation

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Reg.No. 28559, Docket No.: NNG201

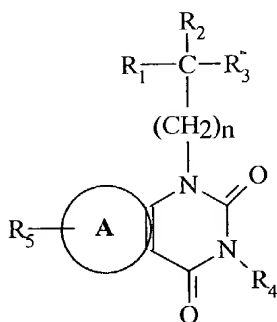
TRANSLATION OF PCT APPLICATION  
AS FILED

Application No.: PCT/EP00/08126  
Filing date: 21 August 2000

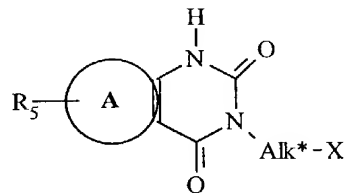
**Polycyclic pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with functionalized alkyl residues at the 1- and/or 3-position(s); methods for their synthesis and pharmaceutical preparation**

**Description**

The invention concerns polycyclic pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with functionalized alkyl residues at the 1- and/or 3-position(s) with the general structures Ia and Ib:



**(Ia)**



**(Ib)**

where



which the inhibition of collagenases and related metalloproteinases (matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs) is involved in the healing of such diseases, or exerts a palliative effect on the pathological symptoms caused by these enzymes, or interferes with the normal activity of such enzymes to the benefit of the patient.

Compounds with the general structures Ia and Ib have not yet been described in professional literature. One exception is a compound with the general structure Ib with  $R^5=H$  and  $Alk^*=-CH_2-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-$  and  $X=SH$ . This substance is described in EP 0 454 060 as 3-(mercapto-3-methylpropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione with a branched alkyl =  $C_4$ . It was ascribed immunostimulatory and immunorestorative effects for applications in disorders of the immune system and in viral infections.

In DD 293 816, the applicant presents in structure II a chinazoline in which  $n=2$  and  $R^2=CH_3$ , which may be described as 3-(mercapto-3-methylpropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione. It served as the starting compound for the synthesis of 3-(alkylthioalkyl)-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrochinazolinene. Similarly, in DD 293 817, methods are described in which compounds shown in structure II with  $n=2$  and  $R^2=CH_3$ , thus 3-(mercapto-3-methylpropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione, serves as a synthetic intermediate.

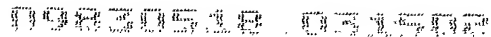
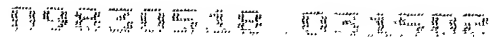


It is known that the enzymatic activities of metalloproteinases are physiologically regulated by specific activation and inhibitory mechanisms. An uncontrolled enzymatic activation or insufficient inhibition of these enzymes, especially in the case of rheumatic diseases, results in dysregulated cartilage degradation and subsequent chronic and painful pathological changes in the affected articulations.

Another example of the pathological effects of collagenases/MMPs is tumor metastasis and invasion. Secreted collagenases/MMPs degrade dense collagenous connective tissue, allowing the cancerous cells to migrate away from the tumor, to gain access to the circulatory or lymphatic system, to exit that circulation, and to establish metastases in organs distant from the site of the original tumor.

A further medical/cosmetic example of the effects of dysregulated collagenase activity is UV-induced erythema, most commonly induced by excessive/intensive solar irradiation (*i.e.* sunburn). Collagenases/MMPs in the exposed skin are activated by the UV radiation in sunlight or from tanning devices; these activated enzymes degrade the connective tissue collagen of the skin and blood capillaries, leading to the well-known symptoms of sunburn.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

where

R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl group

R<sup>2</sup> is a hydrogen or methyl group

R<sup>3</sup> is a mercapto- or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio- (-SAIkCONHOH) group

Alk is an alkyl group (C<sub>1</sub> – C<sub>5</sub>, branched or unbranched)

R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen, Alk, benzyl, or phenyl group

n is 0, 1, or 2

Alk\* are alkylenes {C<sub>4</sub> – C<sub>12</sub>, unbranched or branched, with the exception of  
3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-] }

X is a mercapto- or hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio- (-SAIkCONHOH) group

A is an annealed benzene ring and

R<sup>5</sup> is a hydrogen, 6-methyl, 8-methyl, 6-fluoro, 6-chloro, 6-bromo, 6-methylthio, or a 6,7-dimethoxy group,

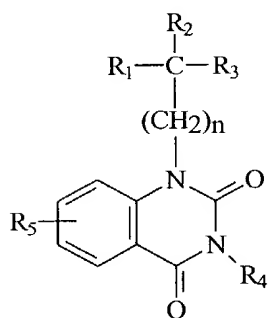
or

in the 2,3 positions an annealed thiophene ring, which if necessary is dimethyl- substituted in the 4,5 positions or condensed with a cyclopentene, cyclohexene, or cycloheptene ring.

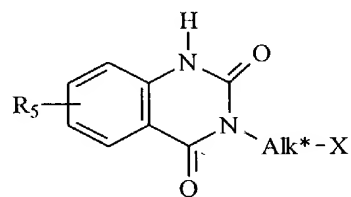
The invention explicitly concerns the core compounds described in the invention, their tautomers and their salts, particularly those salts most appropriate for pharmacological applications such as sodium and ammonium.

The compounds described by structures Ia and Ib are novel chemical substances with enzyme inhibitory, specifically collagenase/MMP inhibitory qualities, which allows them to be applied to great advantage in human and veterinary medicine. Furthermore, these novel substances readily lend themselves to further chemical modification to produce compounds with analogous or altered spectra of activity.

Of the many compounds with the general structures Ia and Ib, special emphasis is placed on the development of compounds with structures IIa and IIb:



(IIa)



(IIb)

2

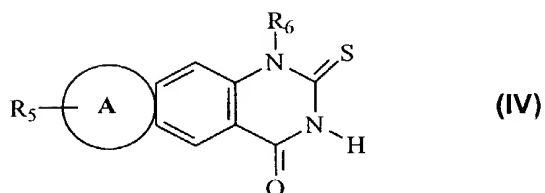
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(111)



with a reagent providing a (-C=S-) structural element such as thiophosgene, thiourea, ammonium or alkylthiocyanate/HCl, 1,1'-thiocarbonylbisimidazole, or benzoylthiocyanate in a polar, aprotic solvent.

- stir the reaction mixture
- remove solvent under vacuum
- add dilute alkali solution and gently heat to circa 60°C,
- separate the insoluble fraction by filtration,
- cool and acidify the filtrate,
- heat the resulting compound with the general structure IV,



where A, R<sup>5</sup>, and R<sup>6</sup> are as defined above,



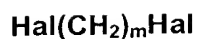


where R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, and R<sup>13</sup> are a hydrogen, a methyl, or an ethyl group, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

- in a vacuum desiccator over potassium hydroxide or
- stir the above compound in a dilute, aqueous sodium carbonate solution,
- isolate the compound,
- warm the compound in dilute mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and/or sulfuric acid, or a mixture of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystallized material, yielding the compound with the general structure 1a or its tautomers, in which R<sup>4</sup> is without exception hydrogen.

The method described in the invention for the preparation of the compounds with the general structure Ia, where R<sup>3</sup> is a mercapto group, R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen, benzyl, or phenyl group, n=1 or 2, and Alk, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, is characterized by the following procedure:





(VIII)

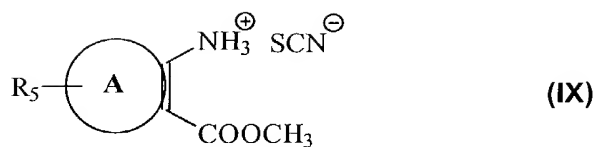
where  $m=2, 3$ , or  $4$ , and Hal is chlorine, bromine, or iodine,

- in an aprotic dipolar solvent, preferably in dimethylformamide with the addition of potassium carbonate with gentle stirring at room temperature,
- add dilute hydrochloric acid,
- heat until reflux,
- filter the hot reaction mixture,
- cool and store the solution at  $4^\circ\text{C}$ ,
- yielding the compound with the general structure Ia,

where  $\text{R}^3$  is a mercapto,  $\text{R}^4$  a hydrogen, a benzyl, or a phenyl group, and A and  $\text{R}^5$  are as defined above,

or

C) the reaction of 2-ammonium carboxylic acid methyl ester thiocyanate with the general structure IX,



where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

with 1, ω-dihaloalkane with the general structure VIII,

where m=2 or 3 and Hal is chlorine, bromine, or iodine,

- heat the reactants with stirring until reflux
- cool and isolate the precipitate,
- wash the precipitate with diethylether and dry,
- dissolve the precipitate in water,
- filter the solution and add dilute aqueous NaOH to pH 10,
- isolate the precipitate and wash with water,
- dry the precipitate with vigorous shaking with chloroform,
- isolate the precipitate and dry.
- Recrystallize from solvent, preferably 2-methoxyethanol

yielding compounds of the general structure V,

obtained by reaction with 1,3-dibromomethane,

where R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, and R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above,

or the compound of the general structure VI,  
obtained by reaction with 1,3-dibromopropane  
where R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, and R<sup>13</sup> are hydrogen, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystallized material to yield a compound of the general structure Ia or its tautomers,

The methods described in the invention for the preparation of the compounds with the general structure 1b, where Alk\* is n-butylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), X is a mercapto group, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, are characterized by the following procedures:

[illegible]

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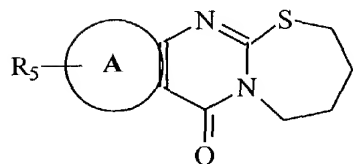


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-

with concentrated mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and/or sulfuric acid, or a mixture of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,

- cool the reaction mixture and isolate the crystallized material,
- add aqueous sodium carbonate to the crystals to obtain ca. pH 9,
- isolate the crystallized material, wash with water, and dry to obtain the polycyclic 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-7H-[1,3]thiazepino[2,3-a]pyrimidin-7-one of the general structure XII,



(XII)

where A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

Heat the compounds of the general structures XII in very dilute mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and/or sulfuric acid, or a mixture of these mineral acids with glacial acetic acid and/or formic acid to reflux,

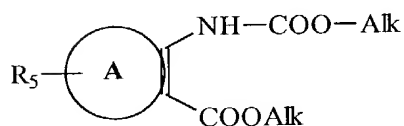
- cool the reaction mixture,
- wash and dry the crystallized material

to obtain compounds of the general structure Ib or its tautomers where

Alk\* is n-butylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-), X is a mercapto group, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

The methods described in the invention for the preparation of the compounds with the general structure 1b, where Alk\* is alkylene (C<sub>4</sub> – C<sub>12</sub>; unbranched and branched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-], X is a mercapto group, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, are characterized by the following procedures:

E) React 2-alkoxycarbonylamino-1-carboxylic acid alkyl ester of the general structure XIII,



(XIII)



(XIV)

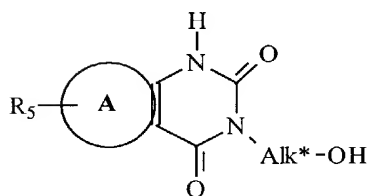
where Alk is an alkyl group (C<sub>1</sub> – C<sub>3</sub>) and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, with aminoalkanols of the general structure XIV,



where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>4</sub> – C<sub>12</sub>; unbranched and branched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]}

by warming in a well-known reaction,

- cool the reaction mixture,
- add water and dilute hydrochloric acid to ca. pH 4,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water and dry to yield the polycyclic 3-(ωhydroxyalkyl)-pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with the general structure XV,

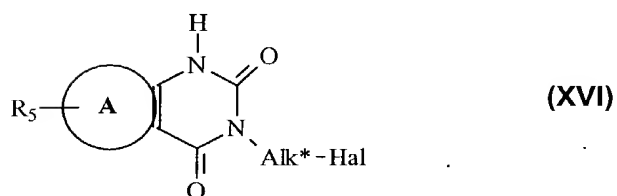


(XV)

where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>4</sub> – C<sub>12</sub>; unbranched and branched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]} and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

React the compounds with the general structure XV with concentrated hydrochloric acid, phosphorus trichloride, or phosphorus oxide chloride; preferably, however, with hydrobromic acid :

- heat to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water, and dry to yield the polycyclic 3-( $\omega$ -haloalkyl)-pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with the general structure XVI,



where Hal is chlorine, or bromine, and Alk<sup>\*</sup>, A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

React the compounds of the general structure XVI in boiling polar solvent with thiourea:

- heat to reflux,
- cool the reaction mixture,
- add water and dilute sodium hydroxide to obtain an alkaline pH value,

- after clearing the solution by filtration,
- add dilute hydrochloric acid to *ca.* pH 3,0,
- isolate the precipitate, wash with water and dry to yield compounds with the general structure Ib and its tautomers

where Alk\* is alkylene {C<sub>4</sub> – C<sub>12</sub>; unbranched and branched, with the exception of 3-methylpropylene [-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-]}, X is a mercapto group, and A and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above.

The methods described in the invention for the preparation of compounds with the general structures 1a or 1b, where R<sup>3</sup> or X is a hydroxyaminoacylalkylthio (-SAIkCONHOH) group and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, Alk, n, Alk\*,A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, are characterized by the following procedures:

F) React compounds with the general structures Ia or Ib, where R<sup>3</sup> is a mercapto group, and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, Alk, n, Alk\*,A, and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined above, with N-hydroxyhalogen carboxylic acid amides, preferably 2-chloro-N-hydroxyacetamide (ClCH<sub>2</sub>CONHOH),

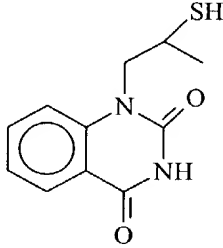
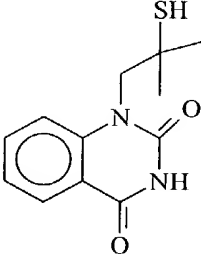
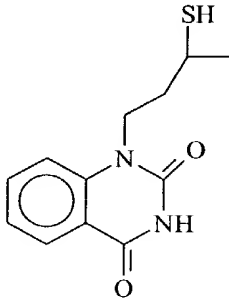
- in pyridine
- or in acetone solution, preferably in the presence of a base,
- at room temperature,

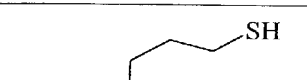
According to the present invention, the procedures designated (A-H) may be modified.

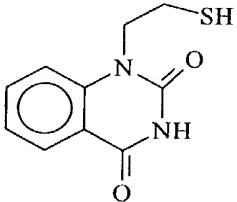
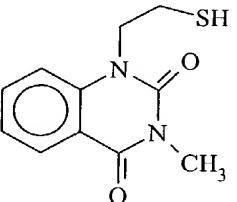
For example, further procedures regarding the invention described in method (A) include:

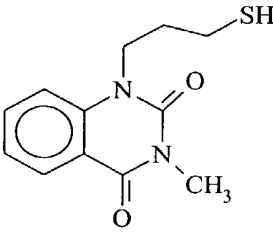
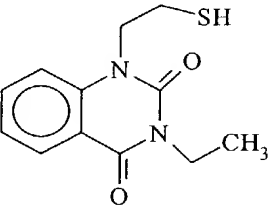
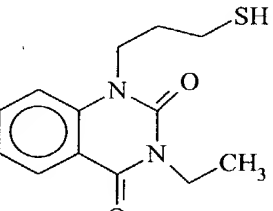
- the reaction of the compounds with the general structure III with benzoylisothiocanate in absolute acetone,
- in the execution of method (B), another procedure included in the invention is
- that the reaction of compounds of the general structure VII with compounds of the general structure VIII may be carried out in absolute dimethylformamide in the presence of dry potassium carbonate.

[illegible]

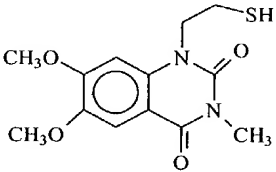
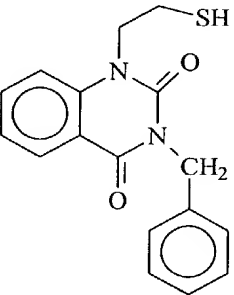
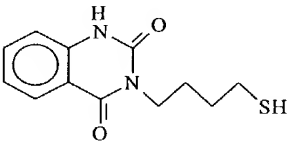
<b>Example 1</b>	(Ia)	23,3 $\mu\text{M}$	33,3 $\mu\text{M}$		21,0 $\mu\text{M}$
					
<b>Example 2</b>	(Ia)	142,9 $\mu\text{M}$	negative		
					
<b>Example 3</b>	(Ia)	13,2 $\mu\text{M}$	38,5 $\mu\text{M}$	negative	27,5 $\mu\text{M}$
					
<b>Example 4</b>	(Ia)	5,0 $\mu\text{M}$	7,0 $\mu\text{M}$	6,0 $\mu\text{M}$	53,8 $\mu\text{M}$

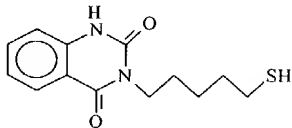
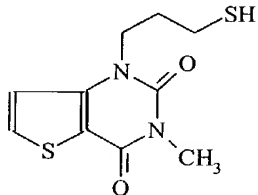
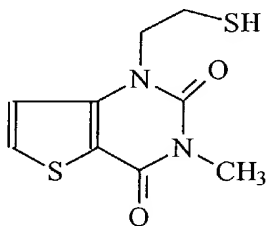
					
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	Lead compound	MMP-2 (50% inhibition)	MMP-8 (K <sub>i</sub> value)	MMP-9 (50% inhibition)	C. histolyticum (50% inhibition)
<b>Example 5</b> 	(Ia)	61,3 μM	70,0 μM	12,5 μM	39,2 μM
<b>Example 6</b> 	(Ia)	97,1 μM	negative		13,1 μM
<b>Example 7</b>	(Ia)	6,0 μM	negative	71,4 μM	11,5 μM

					
<b>Example 8</b>	(1a)		<b>negative</b>		<b>39,4 μM</b>
					
<b>Example 9</b>	(1a)	<b>13,9 μM</b>		<b>43,4 μM</b>	
					



	Lead compound	MMP-2 (50% inhibition)	MMP-8 (K <sub>i</sub> value)	MMP-9 (50% inhibition)	C. histolyticum (50% inhibition)
<b>Example 10</b> 	(Ia)	6,3 μM			31,5 μM
<b>Example 11</b> 	(Ia)		33,3 μM		22,4 μM
<b>Example 12</b> 	(Ib)	8,3 μM	11 μM	20 μM	

<b>Example 13</b>	(1b)		20 $\mu$ M		
					
<b>Example 14</b>	(1a)	20 $\mu$ M	negative	50 $\mu$ M	
					
<b>Example 17</b>	(1a)	20 $\mu$ M	negative	10 $\mu$ M	
					

	Lead compound	MMP-2 (50% inhibition)	MMP-8 (K <sub>i</sub> value)	MMP-9 (50% inhibition)	C. histolyticum (50% inhibition)
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The activity of *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase may be readily determined by a simple spectrophotometric assay using the synthetic chromogenic peptide substrate N-(3-[2-furyl]acryloyl)-leucine-glycine-proline-alanine (FALGPA; Van Hart, H.E. and Steinbrink, D.R. 1981, Anal. Biochem. 113, 356). The degree of inhibition of the degradation of this chromogenic substrate by the addition of the various test substances

described in Table 1 may be easily quantified. The enzyme and substrate are commercially available.

#### **Inhibition of human matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2; gelatinase A)**

MMP-2 is easily prepared by standard procedures from the culture medium of cultivated human fibroblasts in reasonable quantities, and is therefore readily available. The inactive secreted pro-form (pro-MMP-2) can be activated by the addition of trypsin or by the addition of organomercurial compounds to prepare the enzymatically active mature form of the enzyme. A screening system based on the measurement of the proteolytic activity of MMP-2 was developed to analyse the inhibitory effects of the various inhibitors described in Table 1.

To this end, human dermal fibroblasts were obtained and maintained in culture using standard methods. The cell-free culture supernatant containing the secreted pro-MMP-2 was treated with trypsin. The trypsin was inactivated with the specific active-site serine proteinase inhibitor N $\alpha$ -p-tosyl-L-lysine-chloromethylketone (TLCK), and the active MMP-2 was partially purified by gel filtration on Sepharose 4B. The isolated MMP-2 was identified and characterized by the use of a commercially available immunoassay.

A simple nonradioactive assay was developed to measure MMP-2 activity using gelatin as a substrate that allows both a large number of samples to be analysed in parallel and to generate kinetic data. Partially purified MMP-2 was incubated with a suitable dilution of gelatin under standardized conditions (time, buffer, pH, temperature, inhibitor, additives), and uncleaved gelatin was separated from degradation products by suction filtration through a nitrocellulose filter. High-molecular-weight gelatin is thereby bound to the nitrocellulose filter, and the low-molecular-weight gelatin-derived peptides pass through it. The nitrocellulose-bound gelatin can be stained with Ponceau S or Commassie Brilliant Blue protein stains, and the degree of staining quantified densitometrically using a commercially available electrophoresis gel documentation system supported by dedicated analytical software. The nitrocellulose filtration is conducted using a commercially available dot- or slot-blotting apparatus.

The gelatinase assay described here has been validated by comparison with results obtained with an established collagenase assay using radioactive or fluorescently labeled collagen as substrate.

#### **Preparation of human matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9; gelatinase B)**

Native MMP-9 was reproducibly obtained with reasonable yield and purity from human buffy coat. Buffy coat, to which was added an appropriate

volume of 10% (v/v) Triton-X-100 to obtain a final concentration of 0,4% detergent, was shaken on ice for 30 min; then, one volume of twofold-concentrated binding buffer (40 mM Tris-HCl pH 7,5, 10 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 M NaCl, 0,2% (v/v) Triton X-100 was added and the mixture shaken on ice for a further 30 min.

The mixture was then centrifuged for 15 min at 16,000 rpm (30,590 x g) in a Kendro SS-34 rotor at 4°C and the resulting supernatant filtered over glass wool. The filtrate was incubated batchwise with gelatin-agarose equilibrated in binding buffer for 1 h on ice with continuous shaking. The MMP-9-bound gelatin-agarose was then loaded into a chromatographic tube and the column washed with at least ten bed volumes of binding buffer, or until no protein was detected by absorbance at 280 nm in the wash buffer. MMP-9 was eluted from the gelatin affinity column by application of two bed volumes of binding buffer containing 5% (v/v) dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO).

The eluate was applied to a gel filtration column of Sephadex G-75 both to exchange buffer and to eliminate small amounts of contaminating MMP-2. The G-75 column was prepared and eluted with Buffer I [20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7,5, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 100 mM NaCl, 0,1% (v/v) Triton X-100].

The eluted MMP-9 includes the three characterized forms of the enzyme: monomer, homodimer, and heterodimer (complex with lipokalin). The purity of MMP-9 was estimated to be ca. 90%, with the remaining contaminating protein being fibronectin and small amounts of TIMPs.

The latent MMP-9 was activated by a 30 - 60 min incubation at 37°C with 1/100 vol trypsin (10 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>). The trypsin was subsequently inactivated by addition of the serine proteinase inhibitor phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF) or the more specific trypsin inhibitor TLCK.

#### **Cloning of the gene and expression of the catalytic domain of human matrix metalloproteinase-8 (MMP-8; neutrophil collagenase)**

The catalytic domain of MMP-8 was chosen as a further test enzyme because of its high stability and constitutive activity, obviating the need for enzymatic or chemical activation, which is a well-known source of error, e.g. the commonly used organomercurial compounds used to activate pro-MMPs may interfere in subsequent assays or affect the activity of the enzyme, leading to erroneous interpretation of results. The cloning strategy was designed to express heterologously only the catalytic domain, rather than the entire MMP-8, in *Escherichia coli*. With the so-constructed expressed catalytic domain, we obtained a stable enzymatically active, highly pure enzyme that is well suited for routine investigation of the

efficacy of the synthetic inhibitors and provides highly reproducible test results.

The cloning and expression of the recombinant catalytic domain of MMP-8 follows the protocol developed by Schnierer *et al.* (Schnierer, S., Kleine, T., Gote, T., Hilleman, A., Knäuper, V., and Tschesche, H., 1993, The recombinant catalytic domain of human neutrophil collagenase lacks type I collagen substrate specificity, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 191, 319-326).

#### **Quantitative fluorimetric assay for matrix metalloproteinases**

The enzymatic cleavage of commercially available synthetic internally quenched fluorogenic peptide substrates such as 7-methylcoumarin-4-yl-acetyl-prolyl-leucyl-glycyl-leucyl-(dinitrophenyl-L- $\alpha,\beta$ -diaminopropionyl)-alanyl-arginylamide (Mca-Pro-Leu-Gly~Leu-Dap(Dnp)-Ala-Arg-NH<sub>2</sub>) at the scissile -Gly~Leu- peptide bond separates the fluorescent Mca group from the dinitrophenol quencher, resulting in a strong linear increase in fluorescence intensity that can be readily measured in a fluorimeter ( $\lambda_{\text{excitation}}$  328 nm,  $\lambda_{\text{emission}}$  393 nm) over the first few minutes of the reaction. The specificity of the assay for matrix metalloproteinases is provided by the type I collagen-derived sequence -Pro-Leu-Gly~Leu- in the synthetic substrate, as well as by the incubation conditions. To test the efficacy of the synthetic collagenase/MMP inhibitors, the residual enzymatic activity remaining after an



incubation of enzyme plus different amounts of inhibitor is measured at a fixed enzyme and substrate concentration. For each inhibitor, three test series at different fixed substrate concentrations were carried out. From the time-dependent increase in fluorescence intensity measured, the velocity ( $v$ ) of the enzymatic activity can be calculated as increase in arbitrary fluorescence intensity units per minute. The inhibition constant  $K_i$  is calculated graphically by the method of Dixon (1953) by plotting the reciprocal of the reaction velocity  $1/v$  on the ordinate, and the inhibitor concentration on the abscissa. The x-intercept of the linear plot is defined as minus  $K_i$  value.

## Assay

### materials

1984  $\mu$ l assay buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7,5, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0,05% Brij 35)

2  $\mu$ l inhibitor dissolved in DMSO, or DMSO alone as a solvent control

4  $\mu$ l enzyme (MMP-2, MMP-9, or the catalytic domain of MMP-8)

10  $\mu$ l Mca-Pro-Leu-Gly~Leu-Dap(Dnp)-Ala-Arg- $\text{NH}_2$  in DMSO

### method

1. Incubate buffer, enzyme, and inhibitor for 5 min at room temperature, with stirring.
2. Start the reaction by adding 10  $\mu$ l substrate in DMSO
3. Record the increase in fluorescence intensity over 2 min.



[illegible]

The invention will be illustrated in detail in the following specific examples:

### Example 1

**(R,S)-1-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure 1a, R<sup>1</sup> = hydrogen, R<sup>2</sup> = methyl, R<sup>3</sup> = mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> = hydrogen, n = 1, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen)

a) 2 allylaminobenzoic acid amide (structure III,  $R^6$  = allyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen)

2-aminobenzamide (13,60 g; 0,1 mol) is suspended in 80 ml water, to which is added 6,90 g potassium carbonate and 7,70 g (0,1 mol) allylchloride. The reaction mixture is then refluxed for 2 h. After cooling, crystals are precipitated from ethanol/water (1:1, v/v). Between 13,8 and 14,3 g colourless crystals of 2-allylbenzoic acid amide are obtained.

Yield 79%.

$$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} \text{ (176,2).}$$

F.: 88°-92°C (ethanol/water).

b) 1-allylchinazolin-4(3H)-on-2-(1H)-thione (structure IV,  $R^6$  = allyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen)

The thin-layer chromatographically-pure compound described in (a) (8,81 g; 0,05 mol) is dissolved in 50 ml acetone and reacted with 0,06 mol

benzoylthiocyanate. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 h, after which the solvent is removed under vacuum. With constant stirring, 50 ml water is added to the residue, and then 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide is added to pH 9. With further stirring, the suspension is heated slowly to 60°C and the small amount of insoluble material is eliminated by filtration. After cooling, the solution is acidified with 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid. The precipitate is collected by filtration, washed with water, and after drying, recrystallized to obtain 5,35 light yellow crystals of 1-allylchinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione.

Yield 49%.

$C_{11}H_{10}N_2OS$  (218,3).

F.: 179°-180°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1608 (NH), 1692 (C=O), 2948 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  218(27), 203(100), 119(21), 77(33).

c) (R,S)-2-methyl-1,2-dihydro-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a]chinazolin-5-one hydrobromide (structure V,  $R^7 = R^8 = R^{10} =$  hydrogen,  $R^9 =$  methyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen)

The thin-layer chromatographically-pure compound described in (b) (2,18 g; 0,01 mol) is refluxed in 20 ml concentrated hydrobromic acid for 30 min. After cooling, the precipitate retained on a glass frit is dried in a vacuum desiccator over potassium hydroxide. The final product obtained is 1,67 g

thin-layer chromatographically-pure colourless crystals of (R,S)-2-methyl-1,2-dihydro-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a]chinazolin-5-one hydrobromide.

$C_{11}H_{10}N_2OS \times HBr$  (298,3 + xHBr).

F.: 242°-247°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1618 (C=N), 1686 (C=O), 2922 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  218(100), 203(13), 190(49), 175(17).

d) (R,S)-1-(2-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (structure 1a,  $R^1$  = hydrogen,  $R^2$  = methyl,  $R^3$  = mercapto,  $R^4$  = hydrogen, n = 1, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen)

The compound described in (c) (1,50 g) is refluxed in a mixture of 0,6 ml concentrated sulfuric acid, 1,5 ml glacial acetic acid, and 66 ml water for 8 h. After cooling, the precipitate obtained on a glass frit is washed with a small amount of water, and after drying, recrystallized to yield 1,05 g colorless crystals of (R,S)-1-(2-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

$CH_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2S$  (236,3).

F.: 170°-173°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1608 (NH), 1682 (C=O), 1702 (C=O), 2554 (SH), 2922 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  236(6), 204(21), 176(17), 162(89), 149(34), 132(100).

$UV_{\text{ethanol}}$  (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,2 (4,83), 244,2 (4,22), 310,8 (3,94).

## Example 2

### 1-(2-mercapto-2-methylpropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure 1a,  $R^1 = R^2 = \text{methyl}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{mercapto}$ ,  $R^4 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $n = 1$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

Colorless crystals.

Yield 76% based on the last step of the synthesis.

$C_{21}H_{14}N_2O_2S$  (250,3).

F.: 183°-186°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1610 (NH), 1684 (C=O), 1712 (C=O), 2552 (SH), 2928 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+ + 1$  251(100),  $M^+$  250(8), 217(9), 176(58), 162(33), 149(100), 132(50).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 220,0 (4,36), 245,2 (3,80), 312,2 (3,61).

The preparation of this mercapto derivative is analogous to that described in Example 1; nevertheless the following intermediates were isolated and characterized:

a) 2-methylamino benzoic acid amide (structure III,  $R^6 = \text{methyl}$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

Prepared from 2-aminobenzamide and methylchloride.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 87%.

$C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$  (190,2).

F.: 130°C (ethanol/water).

IR ( $\nu$ in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1622 asymm.(NH, C=O), 2910 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  190(50), 173(86), 158(19), 144(47), 132(100).

b) 1-methallylchinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione (structure IV,  $R^6 =$  methallyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

Prepared from 2-methallylamino benzoic acid amide and benzylisothiocyanate in absolute acetone solution.

Light yellow crystals.

Yield 53%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2OS$  (232,3).

F.: 181°-182°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$ in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1606 (NH), 1682 (C=O), 2930 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  232(31), 217(100), 199(27), 184(11), 119(13).

c) 2,2-dimethyl-1,2-dihydro-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a]chinazolin-5-one (structure V,  $R^7 = R^8 =$  hydrogen,  $R^9 = R^{10} =$  methyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).



Prepared from 1-methyl-4(3H)-quinazolin-2(1H)-thione and concentrated hydrobromic acid. The precipitate obtained after cooling is resuspended in 5% aqueous sodium carbonate at room temperature.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 87%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2OS$  (232,3).

F.: 269°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1618 (NH), 1684 (C=O), 2923 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS  $m/e$  (%B):  $M^+$  232(100), 217(15), 204(18), 189(38), 171(26).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 234,0 (4,31), 254,5 (4,38), 309,5 (3,90).

The reaction of the compound obtained in step (c) analogous to the method described under (1d) yields 1-(2-mercapto-2-methyl-propyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

### Example 3

#### **(R,S)-1-(3-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure 1a,  $R^1 = R^4 =$  hydrogen,  $R^2 =$  mercapto,  $R^3 =$  methyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

Colorless crystals.

Yield 86% based on the last step of the synthesis.

$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2S$  (250,3).

F.: 142°-143°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1610 (NH), 1680 (C=O), 1694 (C=O), 2554 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  +1 251(100).

The preparation of this compound is analogous to Example 1; nevertheless, the following intermediates were isolated and characterized:

a) 2-(but-1-en-4-yl-amino)-benzoic acid amide [structure III,  $R^6 = - (CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ].

Prepared from 2-aminobenzamide and 4-bromo-1-butene.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 59%.

$C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$  (190,2).

F.: 114°-115°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1622 (C=O), 2930 ( $CH_2$ ), 2942 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  190(15), 149(46), 132(100).

b) 1-(but-en-4-yl)-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione [structure IV,  $R^6 = - (CH_2)_2CH=CH_2$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ].

Prepared from 2-(but-1-en-4-yl-amino)-benzoic acid amide and benzyliothiocyanate in absolute acetone solution.

Light yellow crystals.

Yield 39%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2OS$  (232,3).

F.: 184°-185°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1608 (NH), 1682 (C=O), 2950 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  232(35), 203(74), 178(53), 162(8), 145(12), 132(29),  
120(100).

c) (R,S)-3-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H,6H-[1,3]thiazino[3,2-a]chinzolin-6-one  
(structure VI,  $R^{11} = R^{12} =$  hydrogen,  $R^{13} =$  methyl, A = benzene ring with  
 $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

Prepared from 1-(but-en-4-yl)-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione and  
concentrated hydrobromic acid.

After cooling the reaction mixture, the resulting precipitate is resuspended  
in 5% sodium carbonate at room temperature, filtrated and dried.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 84%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2OS$  (232,3).

F.: 198°-201°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1636 (C=N), 1708 (C=O), 2926 ( $CH_2$ ), 2962 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  232(100), 204(77), 162(36), 132(46).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 230,5 (4,27), 257,5 (4,46), 305,5 (3,94).

The reaction of the compound obtained in step (c) analogous to the method described under (1d) yields (R,S)-1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

#### Example 4

##### 1-(3-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia, R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = R<sup>4</sup> = hydrogen, R<sup>3</sup> = mercapto, n = 2, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen).

a) 2,3-dihydro-1H,6H-[1,3]thiazino[3,2-a]chinazolin-6-one (structure VI, R<sup>11</sup> = R<sup>12</sup> = R<sup>13</sup> = hydrogen, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen).

2-ammoniumbenzoic acid methyl ester thiocyanate (5,04 g; 24 mmol) (structure IX, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen) is refluxed with 50,0 g 1,2-dibromopropane with constant stirring for 150 min. After cooling the reaction mixture, the precipitate is collected, washed with diethylether, and dried. The crude product is dissolved in water and the solution filtered. The filtrate is adjusted to pH 10 with 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide and resulting precipitate collected, washed with water, and dried. The resulting solid is extensively shaken with 30 ml chloroform. The insoluble material is isolated, dried, and recrystallized.

Colorless crystals.

[illegible]

F.: 236°C (2-methoxyethanol).

MS m/e (%B): M<sup>+</sup> 218(100), 190(96), 162(25), 132(46), 118(14).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 230,4 (4,23), 257,4 (4,37), 305,0 (3,88), 314,6(3,84).

b) From 1,0 g (4,6 mmol) of the compound prepared in (a), 1-(3-mercaptopropyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione is prepared by a method analogous to that described in Example 1d.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 79%.

$$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S} \text{ (236,3).}$$

F.: 154° -157°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1610 (NH), 1682 (C=O), 1702 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 2544 (SH).

MS m/e (%B): M<sup>+</sup> 236(81), 203(100), 189(10), 176(32), 162(16), 160(26), 146(33), 132(98).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,4 (4,74), 245,2 (4,13), 313,0 (3,87)

### Example 5

**1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 = R^4 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{mercapto}$ ,  $n = 1$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

a) 1,2-dihydro-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a]chinazolin-5-one (structure V,  $R^7 = R^8 = R^9 = R^{10} = \text{hydrogen}$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

The compound, previously described in the literature, is prepared analogously to Example 4 method (a) with 5,04 g (24 mmol) 2-ammonium benzoic acid methyl ester thiocyanate and 50,0 g 1,2-dibromomethane.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 31% based on 2-ammoniumbenzoic acid methyl ester thiocyanate.

$C_{10}H_8N_2OS$  (204,3).

F.:  $238^\circ - 239^\circ C$  (2-methoxyethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1608 (C=N), 1644 (C=O), 2948 ( $\dot{C}H_2$ ), 2986 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  204(100), 176(83), 132(38), 104(11).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 232,8 (4,13), 254,4 (4,21), 308,8 (3,63).

b) 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione is prepared analogously to Example 1 (d) from 1,02 g (5,0 mmol) of the compound prepared in (a).

Colorless crystals.

Yield 84%.

$C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_2S$  (223,3).

F.: 178° -181°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1606 (NH), 1698 asymm. (C=O), 2552 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+ + 1$  222(100).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,4 (4,43), 245,2 (3,83), 313,0 (3,57).

### Example 6

#### 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 =$  hydrogen,  $R^3 =$  mercapto,  $R^4 =$  methyl,  $n = 1$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

1,92 g (10 mmol) of the previously described 3-methyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione (structure VII,  $R^4 =$  methyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen) is reacted in 30 ml absolute dimethylformamide with 1,5 g (11 mmol) dry potassium carbonate. With constant stirring, 2,23 g (12 mmol) 1,2-dibromomethane is added dropwise. After 24 h, 150 ml 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid is added, the reaction mixture refluxed for 8, and finally filtered hot. The filtrate is cooled and held for 12 h at ca. 4°C. The resulting precipitate is washed with water, dried, and recrystallized. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (780 mg) is obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 33%.

$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2S$  (236,3).

F.: 171° -175°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1648 (C=O), 1696 (C=O), 2560 (SH), 2942 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  236(13), 189(6), 176(100), 146(7), 132(81), 119(34).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,5 (4,60), 248,0 (3,88), 311,0 (3,68).

### Example 7

#### 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 =$  hydrogen,  $R^3 =$  mercapto,  $R^4 =$  methyl,  $n = 2$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

Analogous to Example 6, 1,92 g 10 mmol) 3-methyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 2,42 g (12 mmol) 1,3-dibromopropane. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 1-(2-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (525 mg) is obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 21%.

$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2S$  (250,3).

F.: 105° -107°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1640 (C=O), 1700 (C=O), 2542 (SH), 2932 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  250(65), 217(83), 203(9), 190(30), 176(13), 160(27), 146(35).



### Example 8

#### 3-ethyl-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{mercapto}$ ,  $R^4 = \text{ethyl}$ ,  $n = 1$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

Analogous to Example 6, 2,06 g (10 mmol) of the previously described 3-ethyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 2,23 g (12 mmol) 1,2-dibromomethane. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 3-ethyl-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (475 mg) was obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 19%.

$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2S$  (250,3).

F.: 114° -115°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1660 (C=O), 1696 (C=O), 2569 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  250(11), 203(6), 190(64), 162(41), 146(16), 132(100).

### Example 9

#### 3-ethyl-1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{mercapto}$ ,  $R^4 = \text{ethyl}$ ,  $n = 2$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

Analogous to Example 6, 2,06 g (10 mmol) of the previously described 3-ethyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 2,42 g (12 mmol) 1,2-dibromopropane. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 3-ethyl-1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (607 mg) was obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 23%.

$C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_2S \times H_2O$  (264,3 + xH<sub>2</sub>O).

F.: 110°-114°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1652 (C=O), 1702 (C=O), 2562 (SH), 2932 (CH<sub>2</sub>).

MS m/e (%B): M<sup>+</sup> 264(55), 231(67), 217(8), 203(16), 176(42), 160(23), 146(45).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 222,2 (4,75), 244,0 (4,08), 313,0 (3,87).

#### Example 10

##### **6,7-dimethoxy-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure Ia, R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = hydrogen, R<sup>3</sup> = mercapto, R<sup>4</sup> = methyl, n = 1, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> in the 6- and 7- positions each -OCH<sub>3</sub>).

Analogous to Example 6, 2,52 g (10 mmol) of the previously described 6,7-dimethoxy-3-methyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 2,23 g

(12 mmol) 1,2-dibromomethane. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 6,7-dimethoxy-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (1,36 g) was obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 46%.

$C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_4S$  (296,3).

F.: 121°-122°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1650 (C=O), 1696 (C=O), 2550 (SH), 2936 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  296(52), 236(100), 221(43), 192(89), 164(18), 149(20), 134(13).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 237,0 (4,59), 259,5 (3,95), 322,0 (3,84).

### Example 11

#### 3-benzyl-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 =$  hydrogen,  $R^3 =$  mercapto,  $R^4 =$  benzyl,  $n = 1$ , A = benzene ring with  $R^5 =$  hydrogen).

Analogous to Example 6, 2,68 g (10 mmol) of the previously described 3-benzyl-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 2,23 g (12 mmol) 1,2-dibromomethane. Thin-layer chromatographically pure 3-benzyl-1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (905 mg) was obtained.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 29%.

$C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_2S$  (312,4).

F.: 111°-114°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1656 (C=O), 1698 (C=O), 2573 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  312(13), 252(93), 235(7), 146(23), 132(100).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 223,0 (4,81), 246,2 (4,15), 311,8 (3,84).

## Example 12

### 3-(4-mercaptobut-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ib, Alk\* = n-butylene  $[-(CH_2)_4-]$ , X = mercapto, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen).

a) 3-(4-hydroxybut-1-yl)-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione.

(structure XI, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen).

9,65 g (0,05 mol) of the previously described 2-isothiocyanate benzoic acid methyl ester (structure X, Alk = methyl, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen) is reacted with 4,45 g (0,05 mol) 4-aminobutan-1-ol. The reaction mixture is stirred for 24 h at room temperature, then 40 ml water is added. The resulting precipitate is collected on a glass frit, washed with

water, and after drying, recrystallized to obtain 10,6 g 3-(4-hydroxybut-1-yl)-chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 85%.

$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2S \times 0,5 H_2O$  (250,3 + 9,0).

F.: 168°-172°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1622 (NH), 1652 (C=O), 2950 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 3408 (OH).

MS m/e (%B): M<sup>+</sup> +1 251(100).

b) 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-7H-[1,3]thiazepino[2,3-b]chinazolin-7-one

(structure XII, A = benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen).

5,0 g (0,02 mol) of the thin-layer chromatographically pure compound described in (a) is taken up in 35 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid and refluxed for 90 min. After cooling, the precipitate is collected by filtration, and sufficient 5% sodium carbonate is added to obtain pH 8. The precipitate is washed with water, dried, and recrystallized to obtain 3,8 g 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-7H-[1,3]thiazepino[2,3-b]chinazolin-7-one.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 82%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2OS$  (232,3).

F.: 116°-118°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1604 (C=N), 1668 (C=O), 2960 (CH<sub>2</sub>).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  232(21), 217(100), 199(54), 179(34), 162(69), 146(30), 119(43).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 226,0 (4,38), 295,5 (4,16).

c) 3-(4-mercaptobut-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ib, Alk\* = n-butylene  $[-(CH_2)_4-]$ , X = mercapto, A = benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen).

1,50 g (6,45 mol) of the compound described in (b) is taken up in a mixture of 0,6 ml concentrated sulfuric acid, 1,5 ml glacial acetic acid, and 66 ml water and refluxed for 8 h. After cooling, the precipitate is collected on a glass frit, washed with a small amount of water, dried, and recrystallized to obtain 1,43 g 3-(4-mercaptobut-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

Colorless crystals.

Yield 89%.

$C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_2S$  (250,3).

F.: 157°-160°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1606 (NH), 1664 (C=O), 1712 (C=O), 2573 (SH), 2936 (CH<sub>2</sub>).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  250(11), 217(51), 203(3), 187(4), 163(100), 146(76), 119(35).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 219,5 (4,67), 244,0 (3,97), 310,5 (3,65)

### Example 13

#### 3-(5-mercaptopent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ib, Alk\* = n-pentylene  $[-(\text{CH}_2)_5-]$ , X = mercapto, A = benzene ring with  $\text{R}^5$  = hydrogen).

#### a) 3-(5-hydroxypent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure XV, Alk\* = n-pentylene  $[-(\text{CH}_2)_5-]$ , A = benzene ring with  $\text{R}^5$  = hydrogen).

6,27 (0,03 mol) of the previously described 2-methoxycarbonylaminobenzoic acid methyl ester (structure XIII, Alk = in each case methyl, A = benzene ring with  $\text{R}^5$  = hydrogen) is refluxed with 5,15 g (0,05 mol) 5-aminopentan-1-ol (structure XIV, Alk\* = n-pentylene  $[-(\text{CH}_2)_5-]$ ) for 10 min with moderate heating. After cooling, 100 ml water is added with stirring, and finally sufficient dilute hydrochloric acid is added to ca. pH 4. The crude product is crystallized by the addition of a small amount of ethanol to yield, after filtration and drying, 6,18 g 3-(5-hydroxypent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 83%.

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 \times 1\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (248,3 + 18,0).

F.: 125°-129°C (ethanol/water).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1632 asymm. (NH, C=O), 1720 (C=O), 2936 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  248(10), 231(8), 218(20), 176(35), 163(100), 146(77), 119(56).

b) 3-(5-bromopent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure XVI,  $\text{Alk}^* = \text{n-pentylene } [-(\text{CH}_2)_5-]$ , Hal = bromine, A = benzene ring with  $\text{R}^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

2,48 g (0,01 mol) of the thin-layer chromatographically pure compound prepared in (a) is taken up in 25 ml concentrated hydrobromic acid and heated to reflux for 30 min. After cooling, the precipitate is collected by filtration and dried to yield 2,89 g thin-layer chromatographically pure 3-(5-bromopent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

Colorless needles.

Yield 93%.

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Br}$  (311,2).

F.: 169°-172°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1622 (NH), 1666 (C=O), 1712 (C=O), 2940 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+ + 1$  313(96), 311(100).

c) 3-(5-mercaptopent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ib,  $\text{Alk}^* = \text{n-pentylene } [-(\text{CH}_2)_5-]$ , X = mercapto, A = benzene ring with  $\text{R}^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).



1,55 g (5,0 mmol) of the compound prepared in (b) is taken up in 5 ml 2-methoxyethanol, to which is added 0,46 g (6 mmol) thiourea. The reaction mixture is refluxed for 30 min. After cooling, 50 ml water is added and sufficient 4% aqueous sodium hydroxide to achieve alkaline pH. After the solution clears, it is filtered and then acidified with 10% aqueous hydrochloric acid. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried to yield 780 mg 3-(5-mercaptopent-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 59%.

$C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_2S$  (264,3).

F.: 137°-138°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1636 asym. (NH, C=O), 1726 (C=O), 2585 (SH), 2936 ( $CH_2$ ).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  264(9), 231(46), 176(10), 163(100), 146(48), 119(26).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,0 (4,91), 243,5 (4,23), 310,8 (3,93).

#### Example 14

##### **1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-thieno(3,2-d)-pyrimidin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 =$  hydrogen,  $R^3 =$  mercapto,  $R^4 =$  methyl,  $n = 2$ , A = 2,3-annealed thiophene ring).

Analogous to example 6, 0,99 g (5 mmol) of the previously described 3-methyl-thieno[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 1,11 g (5,5 mmol) 1,3-dibromopropane and 0,75 g (5,4 mmol) potassium carbonate in 15 ml absolute dimethylformamide. After 2 h, 60 ml 10% hydrochloric acid is added and the mixture refluxed for an additional 3 h to yield 1,14 g thin-layer chromatographically pure 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-thieno(3,2-d)-pyrimidin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

Ochre crystals.

Yield 89%.

$C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_2S_2$  (264,3).

F.: 174°-176°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1660 (C=O), 1691 (C=O), 2560 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  256(100), 223(50), 196(39), 152(40), 138(93), 125(23), 110(24).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 219,6 (0,42), 273,7 (3,23), 306,2 (3,42).

### Example 15

**Tablets with 50,0 mg 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

Components:

1 tablet contains 50,0 active substance, 32,0 mg microcrystalline cellulose, 20,0 mg lactose, 15, 0 mg potato starch, 8,0 mg talc, 3,2 mg polyvinylpyrrolidone, and 1,5 mg magnesium stearate.

#### Preparation:

The powdered active substance is mixed to homogeneity with microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, and potato starch in a 20% w/v solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone in ethanol. The moist mass is pressed through a 1,5-mm mesh seive, dried at 40°C, and again pressed through a 1,0-mm mesh seive. The resulting granulate is mixed with talc and magnesium stearate and pressed into tablets.

Tablet weight: 130 mg.

#### Example 16

**Coated tablets with 35 mg 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

#### Components:

One coated tablet contains 35 mg active substance, 20,0 mg microcrystalline cellulose, 10,0 mg lactose, 16,5 mg cornstarch, 5,0 mg talc, 2,8 mg polyvinylpyrrolidone, and 0,7 mg magnesium stearate.

#### Preparation:

The powdered active substance is mixed to homogeneity with microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, and cornstarch in a 20% w/v solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone in ethanol. The moist mass is pressed through a 1,5-mm mesh seive, dried at 40°C, and again pressed through a 1,0-mm mesh seive. The resulting granulate is mixed with talc and magnesium stearate and pressed into tablet cores.

Core weight: 90 mg.

The tablet or suppository cores as described are coated and polished by standard methods.

#### Example 17

##### **1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-thieno[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{mercapto}$ ,  $R^4 = \text{methyl}$ ,  $n = 1$ , A = 2,3-annealed thiophene ring).

Analogous to example 14, 0,99 g (5 mmol) of the previously described 3-methyl-thieno[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione is reacted with 1,03 g (5,5 mmol) 1,2-dibromomethane to produce 420 mg thin-layer chromatographically pure 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)-3-methyl-thieno[3,2-d]-pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  +1 233(100).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 230,5 (4,47), 274,5 (4,24), 314,5 (3,84).

b) (R,S)-4-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H,6H-[1,3]thiazino[2,3-b]chinazolin-6-one

1,15 g (5 mmol) of the compound obtained in (a) is taken up in 5 ml concentrated sulfuric acid and stirred for 2 h at 40°C. After this, 100 ml ice-cold water is added and saturated sodium carbonate, and if necessary 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide, is added to neutrality. The resulting precipitate is collected, dried, and recrystallized.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 51%.

C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OS (232,3).

F.: 111°-112°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1608 (C=N), 1678 (C=O), 2938 (CH<sub>2</sub>).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  232(100).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 235,0 (4,32), 283,8 (4,15).

c) (R,S)-3-[3-(1-methyl)-mercaptopropyl]-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

(structure Ib, Alk\* = 1-methyl-propyl, X = 3-mercapto, A = annealed benzene ring with R<sup>5</sup> = hydrogen).

Analogous to example 1, step 1d, 0,5 g (2 mmol) thiazo-compound (b) is taken up in the acid mixture, heated to reflux, and finally recrystallized.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 71%.

$C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2S$  (232,3).

F.: 114°-118°C (ethanol).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $cm^{-1}$ ): 1620 (NH), 1644 (C=O), 1720 (C=O), 2562 (SH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  250(11), 232(13), 217(96), 201(14), 163(100), 146(79), 119(26), 90(29).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 220,0 (4,67), 242,0 (4,10), 313,0 (3,87).

#### Example 19

##### **(R,S)-3-[3-(2-methyl)-mercaptopropyl]-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione**

(structure Ib, Alk\* = 2-methyl-propyl, X = 3-mercapto, A = annealed benzene ring with  $R^5$  = hydrogen).

a) (R,S)-3-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H,6H-[1,3]thiazino[2,3-b]-chinazolin-6-one  
3,65 g (20 mmol) of the previously described compound chinazolin-4(3H)-on-2(1H)-thione and 2,6 g (20 mmol) potassium carbonate are mixed in 30 ml dimethylformamide. After dissolution of the chinazoline, 2,19 g (22 mmol) 1-chloro-3-bromo-2-methylpropane is added and the mixture shaken for 2 days. The precipitate is recovered and recrystallized.

Colorless crystals.

Yield 79%.





## Example 20

### **N-hydroxy-2-[3-(methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-chinazolin-1-yl)-propylsulfanyl]acetamide**

(structure Ia,  $R^1 = R^2 = \text{hydrogen}$ ,  $R^3 = \text{hydroxycarbamoylmethylenethio}$ ,  $R^4 = \text{methyl}$ ,  $n = 2$ ,  $A = \text{benzene ring with } R^5 = \text{hydrogen}$ ).

250 mg (1 mmol) 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (as in example 7) is dissolved in 4 ml absolute dimethylformamide under nitrogen. Then, 330 mg (3 mmol) 2-chloro-N-hydroxyacetamide and 0,83 ml (6 mmol) triethylamine are added and the mixture stirred under nitrogen for 3 h. After the addition of 1 ml water, on ice, the mixture is acidified with glacial acetic acid and stirred at 0°C for an additional 2 h. The precipitated solid is collected, washed with water, dried, and recrystallized.

Colorless crystals. .

Yield 66%.

$C_{14}H_{17}N_3O_4S$  (323,4).

F.: 146°-148°C (ethyl acetate/petroleum ether).

IR ( $\nu$  in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1488 (C=O), 1646 (C=O), 1697 (C=O), 3200-3500 (OH).

MS m/e (%B):  $M^+$  323(5), 264(5), 250(50), 217(35).

UV<sub>ethanol</sub> (in nm) (log  $\epsilon$ ): 215,4 (4,26), 302,1 (3,04), 332,9 (2,71).

## Summary

Polycyclic pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-diones with functionalized alkyl residues at the 1- , the 3- , or both position(s); methods for their synthesis, production, and pharmaceutical preparation. The invention concerns the synthesis of the above-described compounds, their chemical and structural characterization, and the analysis of their physiological/pharmacological activities *in vitro* and *in vivo*. These goals have been attained by the specification of routes of synthesis, methods for the production of the compounds, and the presentation of compound-specific characteristics. The substances encompassed by the present invention demonstrate pharmacologically significant collagenase/matrix metalloproteinase inhibitory activities. The specific example of 1-(3-mercaptoprop-1-yl)-3-methyl-chinazolin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione will be presented in detail.

*(Musical notation continues)*

Applicant: Konrad Herrmann et al.

Serial No:                      Art Unit:

Filing Date:

Title: POLYCYCLIC PYRIMIDINE -2,4(1H,3H)-DIONES WITH  
FUNCTIONALIZED ALKYL RESIDUES AT THE 1- AND/OR  
3-POSITION(S); METHODS FOR THEIR SYNTHESIS AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION  
Erklärung Für Patentanmeldungen Mit Vollmacht  
German Language Declaration Nng201

Als nachstehend benannter Erfinder erkläre ich hiermit an  
Eidesstatt:

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

daß mein Wohnsitz, meine Postanschrift und meine Staatsangehörigkeit den im Nachstehenden nach meinem Namen aufgeführten Angaben entsprechen,

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Mehrcyclische Pyrimidin-2,4(1H,3H)-dione mit funktionalisierten Alkylresten in 1- und/oder 3-Position, Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung und pharmazeutische Zubereitungen

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

POLYCYCLIC PYRIMIDINE -2,4(1H,3H)-DIONES WITH  
FUNCTIONALIZED ALKYL RESIDUES AT THE 1- AND/OR  
3-POSITION(S); METHODS FOR THEIR SYNTHESIS AND  
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION

deren Beschreibung (nur eines der nachfolgenden Kästchen  
ankreuzen)

the specification of which (check only one item below)

< > hier beigelegt ist.  
is attached hereto.

< > am \_\_\_\_\_ als U.S.-Anmeldung, Seriennummer \_\_\_\_\_  
gereicht wurde und am \_\_\_\_\_ abgeändert wurde (falls  
tatsächlich abgeändert).  
was filed as US Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
on \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

<X> am 21. August 2000 als internationale PCT-Anmeldung, Nummer  
PCT/EP00/08126 eingereicht wurde und am \_\_\_\_\_ unter PCT-  
Artikel 34/36 abgeändert wurde (falls tatsächlich abgeändert).  
was filed as PCT international application, Number PCT/EP00/08126  
on 21 August 2000 and was amended under PCT Article 34/36  
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Ich bestätige hiermit, daß ich den Inhalt der obigen  
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**FRÜHERE AUSLÄNDISCHE/PCT ANMELDUNG(EN) UND JEGliche PRIORITÄT UNTER 35 USC 119:**

Country (if PCT, indicate PCT) Land (falls PCT, PCT angeben)	Application No. Anmeldungsnummer	Date of Filing (day, month, year) Anmeldedatum (Tag, Monat, Jahr)	Priority Claimed under 35 USC 119 Priorität unter 35 USC 119 beansprucht
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Germany	199 40 494.1	26 August 1999	<X>Yes < >No Ja Nein
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Ich erkläre hiermit, daß alle von mir in der vorliegenden Erklärung gemachten Angaben nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen der vollen Wahrheit entsprechen, und daß ich diese eidesstattliche Erklärung in Kenntnis dessen abgebe, daß wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben gemäß Paragraph 1001, Absatz 18 der Zivilprozeßordnung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika mit Geldstrafe belegt und/oder Gefängnis bestraft werden können, und daß derartig wissentlich und vorsätzlich falsche Angaben die Gültigkeit der vorliegenden Patentanmeldung oder eines darauf erteilten Patentes gefährden können.

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Voller Name des einzigen oder ursprünglichen Erfinders:  
Full name of sole or first inventor:  
Konrad Herrmann

Unterschrift des Erfinders  
Inventor's signature

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[illegible]

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Datum  
Date

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DEX

2681

Datum  
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